BILL HISTORY FOR ASSEMBLY BILL 265 (LRB -1790)

An Act to amend 939.22 (38) of the statutes; relating to: causing substantial bodily harm to another person and providing a penalty.

2005		
	Introduced by Representatives Suder, Shilling, Albers, Balow, Berceau, Boyle, Coggs, Cullen, Gottlieb, Hahn, Hines, Hundertmark, Kaufert, Krawczyk, Kreibich, Kreuser, Ladwig, Lassa, J. Lehman, Loeffelholz, McCormick, Montgomery, Morris, Musser, Nischke, Owens, Pettis, Plouff, Pocan, Richards, Schooff, Stone, Turner, Van Roy, Wasserman, Weber and Zepnick; cosponsored by Senators Stepp, Brown, Darling, Lazich, Robson, Roessler and Wirch.	
04–15. A.	Read first time and referred to committee on Criminal Justice	55
07–16. A.	Public hearing held.	
09–17. A.	Executive action taken.	
09-18. A.	Report passage recommended by committee on Criminal Justice, Ayes 12, Noes 0 36	52
09-18. A.	Referred to committee on Rules	2
09-29. A.	Placed on calendar 10–1–2003 by committee on Rules.	
10-01. A.	Withdrawn from calendar and laid on table	9
10-02. A.	Taken from the table)9
10-02. A.	Representatives Taylor, Gielow and Molepske added as coauthors	9
10-02. A.	4(1)	19
10-02. A.	Ordered to a third reading	O
10-02. A.	Rules suspended	9
10-02. A.	Read a third time and passed, Ayes 99, Noes 0	9
10-02. A.	Representative Hebl added as a coauthor	9
10-02. A.	Ordered immediately messaged	O
10-06. 5.	Received from Assembly	6
10–08. S.	Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy 40	6
10-28. S.	Public hearing held.	
10–28. S. 10–30. S.	Executive action taken.	
10-30. 3.	Report concurrence recommended by committee on Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy, Ayes 4, Noes 0	
10-30. S.	Available for scheduling.	4
2004	,	
01–20. S.	Placed on calendar 1–21–2004 by committee on Senate Organization.	
01–21. S.	Read a second time.	
01–21. S.	Ordered to a third reading.	
01–21. S.	Rules suspended.	
01–21. S.	Read a third time and concurred in.	
01–21. S.	Ordered immediately messaged.	
01–22. A.	Received from Senate concurred in.	

2003 ENROLLED BILL

MOLIED	DOCUMENT	S:	
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2003 ASSEMBLY BILL 265

April 15, 2003 – Introduced by Representatives Suder, Shilling, Albers, Balow, Berceau, Boyle, Coggs, Cullen, Gottlieb, Hahn, Hines, Hundertmark, Kaufert, Krawczyk, Kreibich, Kreuser, Ladwig, Lassa, J. Lehman, Loeffelholz, McCormick, Montgomery, Morris, Musser, Nischke, Owens, Pettis, Plouff, Pocan, Richards, Schooff, Stone, Turner, Van Roy, Wasserman, Weber and Zepnick, cosponsored by Senators Stepp, Brown, Darling, Lazich, Robson, Roessler and Wirch. Referred to Committee on Criminal Justice.

AN ACT to amend 939.22 (38) of the statutes; relating to: causing substantial

bodily harm to another person and providing a penalty.

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Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Current law defines the terms "bodily harm," "substantial bodily harm," and "great bodily harm." Those definitions are relevant to: 1) the rights of a parent in juvenile court if the parent has been convicted of an offense resulting in his or her child suffering substantial or great bodily harm; and 2) the crimes of battery and battery to an unborn child. With regard to battery, a person is guilty of that offense if he or she causes bodily harm to another person without that person's consent by an act done with the intent to harm that person or a third person. A person convicted of battery may be fined up to \$10,000, confined in the county jail for up to nine months, or both. The maximum penalties for battery, however, increase with the extent of the bodily harm suffered by the victim and the extent of the bodily harm that the defendant intended to inflict. If, for example, the defendant caused substantial bodily harm to the victim, the person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment (consisting of a term of confinement followed by a term of extended supervision) of up to three and a half years.

Under current law, "substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury that causes a laceration that requires stitches; any fracture of a bone; a burn; a temporary loss of consciousness, sight, or hearing; a concussion; or a loss or fracture of a tooth. This

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bill broadens the definition of "substantial bodily harm" so that it includes: 1) a broken nose; and 2) a laceration that requires staples or tissue adhesive.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 939.22 (38) of the statutes is amended to read:

939.22 (38) "Substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury that causes a laceration that requires stitches, staples, or a tissue adhesive; any fracture of a bone; a broken nose; a burn; a temporary loss of consciousness, sight or hearing; a concussion; or a loss or fracture of a tooth.

(END)